

Session II - Combating Climate Change



“Combating Climate Change with LP Gas” began with Session Chair Mr Ian Noble, Senior Climate Change Specialist from the World Bank, noting that following from his keynote discussion earlier, this session would allow experts from the LP Gas industry to discuss the role on the industry in this debate and what, if anything the LP Gas industry should be doing to ensure its message is heard.

Mr Noble then introduced the speakers

Ross Brindle, Energetics – www.energetics.com

Professor Sung Tai Kim, Korean Association of Public Finance – www.kapfe.or.kr and a Professor of Economics, Ph.D. at Chongju University. (www.cju.ac.kr/english)

Alain De Greve, AEGPL – www.aegpl.be

Mauricio Jarovsky, Ultragas – www.ultragaz.com.br

Mr Brindle gave a presentation entitled “LP Gas: An Energy Solution for a Low Carbon World”. Highlights include comparisons of LP Gas-fuelled technology to equipment fuelled by other energy sources commonly used for the same application in seven regions of the world. Mr Brindle’s analysis finds that LP Gas demonstrates lower GHG emissions than petrol, diesel, and electricity, on an energy-equivalent basis. It is among the most attractive options for lowering emissions in nearly every application of the regions examined.

Professor Sung Tai Kim gave a presentation entitled “Encouraging the Right Choice: The Role of Government” that focused on what governments can do individually as well as collectively to address the issue of climate change. Highlights included focus on Korean government environmental regulation policies as well as the process of reform these policies are going through to address this pressing issue.

Mr Alain de Grève gave a presentation entitled “Informing, Educating and Influencing: Towards the Right Policy Framework” which gave an overview of how the climate change issue is being addressed in the European Union. Highlights included an outline of the structure and process through which legislation is enacted in the EU and where the opportunities to influence the proceedings lie. Mr de Grève noted that the EU is at the forefront of climate change legislation and that its member states strongly endorse quick action which presents a wonderful opportunity for the LP Gas industry.

Mr Mauricio Jarovsky discussed what practical steps his company had taken regarding the climate change issue in his presentation “Case study: One Company’s Experience”. In his presentation Mr Jarovsky noted the steps such as projects that pair LP Gas with solar panels for hospital water heating and operational changes such as low carbon emissions in storage tanks using electronic online emissions density meters.

Following the presentations, Mr Noble opened up the floor to questions. The first was from Mr Arahata from the Japanese LP Gas Association who asked Mr Brindle about findings regarding diesel emissions as

compared to LP Gas in the Japanese market. He wondered why the study performed by Energetics had such different findings from what the Japanese industry normally used. Mr Brindle answered that the differences were likely due to a need to find a common methodology that could work globally and thus be useful for a study of this breadth. Methodological choices and assumptions made to suit the parameters of the study would necessarily account for differences between other pieces of research. There was then a question for Mr Jarovsky who wanted to know how the use of gauges helped reduce emissions. Mr Jarovsky stated that since gauges eliminated the need for opening tanks it eliminated fugitive emissions associated with this process and reduced emissions. Following this discussion there were no further questions and Mr Noble, thanking the panel, called the session to an end.